#17/01

## We claim:

- 1. A process for preparing graft copolymers of polyvinyl esters by polymerization of
  - a) at least one vinyl ester of aliphatic  $C_1$ - $C_{24}$ -carboxylic acids in the presence of
  - b) polyethers which are solid at room temperature and have the general formula I

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in which the variables have the following meaning, independently of one another:

R<sup>1</sup> hydrogen,  $C_1-C_{24}$ -alkyl, R<sup>9</sup>-C(=0)-, R<sup>9</sup>-NH-C(=0)-, polyalcohol residue;

 $R^8$  hydrogen,  $C_1-C_{24}$ -alkyl,  $R^9-C(=0)-$ ,  $R^9/NH-C(=0)-$ ;

 $R^2$  to  $R^7$ 

$$-(CH_2)_2-$$
,  $-(CH_2)_3-$ ,  $-(CH_2)_4-$ ,  $-CH_2-CH_1(CH_3)-$ ,  $-CH_2-CH_2(CH_2-CH_3)-$ ,  $-CH_2-CHOR^{10}-CH_2-$ ;

 $R^9$   $C_1-C_{24}-alkyl;$ 

 $R^{10}$  hydrogen,  $C_1-C_{24}$ -alkyl,  $R^9-C(=0)$ -;

A -C(=0)-O-, -C(=0)-B-C(=0)-O-, -C(=0)-NH-B-NH-C(=0)-O-;

B  $-(CH_2)_t$ -, arylene, optionally substituted;

n 1 to 8;

s 0 to 500;

t 1 to 12;

u 1 to 50,00;

v 0 to/5000;

w 0 to 5000;

x /1 to 5000;

y / 0 to 5000;

See B

- 0 to 5000
- and, where appropriate, at least one other monomer

using a free-radical initiator system, wherein liquid polyalkylene glycol is used as solvent for the free-radical initiator system.

A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the solution of the freeradical initiator system is added continuously throughout the polymerization reaction time.

A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein liquid polyethylene glycol is used as solvent for the free-radical initiator at room temperature.

The use of the polymers prepared by a process as claimed in claim 1 as coating agents, binders and/or film-forming excipients for pharmaceutical desage forms.

- 5. The use of the polymers prepared by a process as claimed in claim 1 as additives to cosmetic, hygienic and/or dermatological preparations.
- A cosmetic, dermatological, hygienic or pharmaceutial dosage form comprising at least one of the polymers prepared by a process as claimed in claim 1 in addition to conventional excipients.
- Graft copolymers of polyvinyl esters obtainable by polymerization 7. of
  - at least one vinyl ester of aliphatic  $C_1$ - $c_{24}$ -carboxylic acids in a) the presence of
  - polyethers which are solid at room temperature and have the general formula I

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in which the variables have the following meaning, independently of one another:

hydrogen,  $C_1-C_{24}-a$ lkyl,  $R^9-C(=0)-$ ,  $R^9-NH-C(=0)-$ , polyalcohol  $\mathbb{R}^1$ residue;

 $R^8$  · hydrogen,  $C_1-C_{24}$ -alkyl,  $R^9-C(=0)-$ ,  $R^9-NH-C(=0)-$ ;

 ${\ensuremath{R^2}}$  to  ${\ensuremath{R^7}}$ 

 $/-(CH_2)_3-$ ,  $-(CH_2)_4-$ ,  $-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-$ ,  $-CH_2-CH(CH_2-CH_3)-$ ,

h.L

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- $R^9$   $C_1-C_{24}$ -alkyl;
- $R^{10}$  hydrogen,  $C_1-C_{24}-alkyl$ ,  $R^9-C(=0)-;$
- A -C(=0)-O-, -C(=0)-B-C(=0)-O-, -C(=0)-NH-B-NH-C(=0)-O-;
- B  $-(CH_2)_t$ -, arylene, optionally substituted;
- n 1 to 8;
- s 0 to 500;
- t 1 to 12;
- u 1 to 5000;
- v 0 to 5000;
- w 0 to 5000;
- x 1 to 5000;
- y 0 to 5000;
- z 0 to 5,000
- c) and,/where appropriate, at least one other monomer

using a free-radical initiator system, wherein liquid polyalkylene glycol is used as solvent for the free-radical initiator system.